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Annual Report of the

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD.

Fiscal Year 1957-58.

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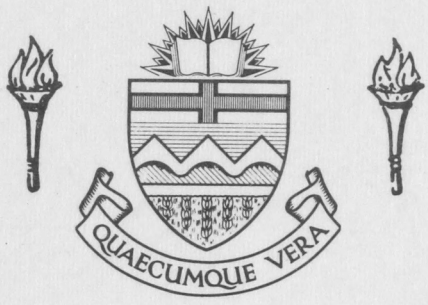
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

for the

FISCAL YEAR

1957-58

Calgary, Alberta

March 31st, 1958.

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EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

Calgary, Alberta,
June 30th, 1958.

The Honourable Norman Willmore,
Minister of Lands and Forests,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board for the fiscal period April 1st, 1957 - March 31st, 1958, pursuant to the provisions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act of 1947. I am

Your obedient servant,

Howard Kennedy,
Chairman.

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Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board

Chairman and Federal Member -
Howard Kennedy, C.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.

Alberta Members — A. T. Baker, B.A.

Ivan Casey

* * * * * * * * *

ADMINISTRATION

Administrative Officer	S. R. Hughes
Secretary	J. M. Marshall
Chief Forester	W. R. Hanson
Protection Planning Officer	O. K. Bradwell
Superintendent Crowsnest Forest	J. F. Hogan
Superintendent Bow River Forest	F. V. Keats
Superintendent Clearwater Forest	R. G. Steele

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REPORT OF THE BOARD

This report, covering the fiscal year 1957-58, is the third year during which all expenditures of the Board have been met by the Province of Alberta. It has been rather an uneventful year without major disasters, but one in which the staff has functioned smoothly and made considerable progress in matters of range and forest management.

Mr. Ivan Casey, who became a member of the Board during the previous year, resigned following his appointment as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province in order to devote all his time and attention to that agency.

Mr. Casey's wise counsel and knowledge of the forests and their needs was particularly valuable to the Board and the remaining members sincerely regretted his resignation but recognized that his experience would be even more useful to the Province in the wider sphere. Mr. H. G. Jensen, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests has attended and taken part in discussions at all meetings held subsequently to Mr. Casey's resignation. As a former member of the Board Mr. Jensen needed no period of indoctrination in order to carry on as an efficient alternative member of the Board.

Several staff changes have taken place during the year due to resignations or promotions, but at no time did these changes seriously effect the operations of the Board.

One new element entered into the year's operations through the provision of $50,000 by the Provincial Government for the employment of out-of-work miners from the Crowsnest area on projects such as development and improvement of camp sites which had not been included in the estimates. Much useful work was accomplished by this group.

Forest operations were somewhat below those of past years, reflecting the recent decline in use of lumber

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Forest operations were somewhat below those of

and timber in the Prairie Provinces. Despite the diminished sawmill production the demand for timber berth sales and permits remained high. The Board decided to withhold timber sales requested in some areas because of lack of competition for the timber involved. It is proposed to programme the timber sales closely with the actual needs for raw material in order to maintain the life of existing industry until such time as a more pronounced competition for the timber areas involved is in evidence.

There was one destructive fire on the Forest Reserve. It started in a sawmill during a period of high-fire hazard and burned some 1,800 acres before it was extinguished. The remaining twenty fires out of a total of twenty-one during the year burned an additional amount of only forty-nine acres, indicating a very creditable performance by the forestry staff both in matters of detection and control.

As is normal there are several insect pests present in the forests but none of the infestations seem to be reaching epidemic proportions and there is no cause for alarm. Disease does not threaten the forest with serious loss, although there is a considerable volume of overmature forest in which decay probably equals new growth. Such forests should be harvested at the earliest date feasible.

Range conditions are improving and during the year the actual numbers of animals grazed remained close to the figures of past years although the length of the grazing season was shortened in many instances. It is to be noted that the numbers of animals grazed in some areas have been reduced, but new grazing lands have been opened in the Clearwater district and these have compensated for the reductions elsewhere.

Travel, hunting, fishing and camping activities are all increasing rapidly as more people learn of the road system and visit the Forest Reserve area.

Exploration for oil and gas development continues at a corresponding rate to those of recent years with six major operators active in the area.

The year ended with roads, trails and structures in good condition. Considerable re-gravelling of the more heavily travelled portions was undertaken during the open season. In view of the very heavy and increasing usage of the Board's roads a continuation of re-gravelling activity is to be anticipated during the years immediately ahead.

Relations with the governments concerned, the press, the radio and the public continued satisfactory throughout the year with several staff members speaking on various occasions on matters of conservation, fire prevention, etc.

Total expenditures on maintenance account amounted to $568,249.05, including $30,238.21 for fire suppression costs. Total surface revenue from the area amounted to $585,286.09.

Details of all the items above mentioned are included in the reports of the staff members which follow this general report.

Again the members of the Board acknowledge with gratitude the cheerful, efficient and constant service given by the various staff members at all levels. The transformation from the period of capital expenditure to that of one comprising administration, research and maintenance may now be considered as complete.

Howard Kennedy, Chairman,
A. T. Baker, Alberta Member,
Ivan Casey, Alberta Member.

FOREST PROTECTION

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

The year of 1957 from the standpoint of fire danger was good in the Clearwater Forest where the danger was low or moderate throughout the fire season. The Bow River Forest had a high and extreme fire hazard for the last two weeks in July. During the remainder of the season the danger was moderate only. The Crowsnest Forest was the most dangerous area within the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve. The fire danger was high during most of July, August and September and extreme for seven days in August.

The southern portion of the Crowsnest Forest was closed to public travel from July 29th to August 15th due to forest fires and from August 22nd to August 27th because of extreme fire danger.

In all forests the fire danger commenced in early May and ended in October due to a heavy snowfall.

Seventeen fires occurred within the Conservation area and action was also taken on four fires adjacent to the Forest Reserve. Three prosecutions were successfully made for failure to extinguish campfires.

Fires by Causes

Cause	Inside Forest Reserve	Adjacent to Forest Reserve	Total Fires	Total %
Lightning	6	2	8	38
Campers	5	1	6	28.5
Industrial	3	1	4	19
Smokers	2	-	2	9.5
Lumbering	1	-	1	5
Totals	17	4	21	100 %

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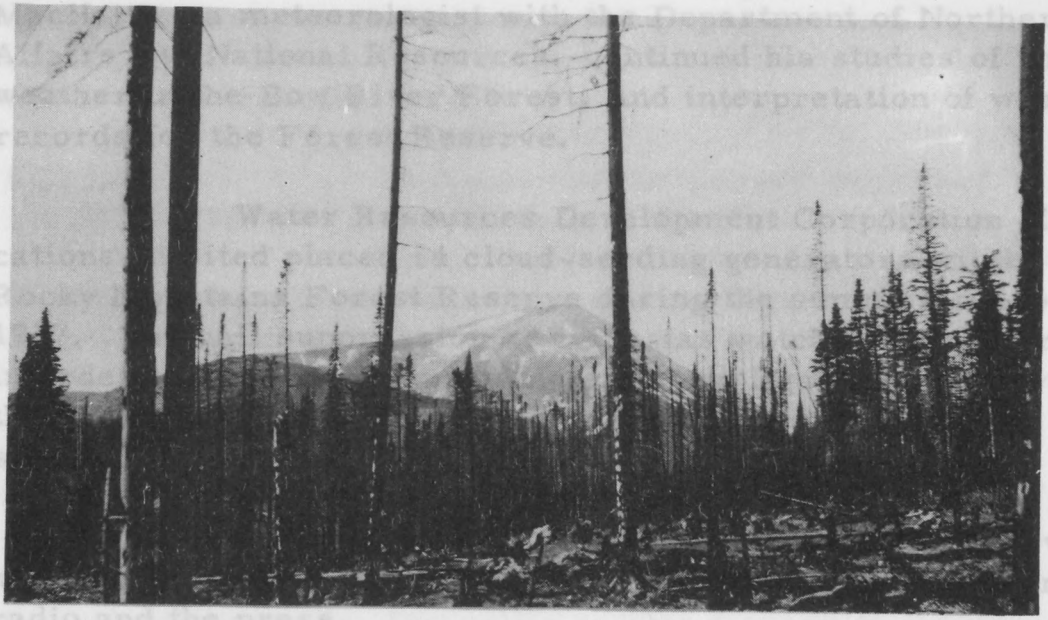
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Four fires started during low fire danger, seven during moderate fire danger, nine during high fire danger and one during extreme fire danger.

The area burned totalled 1,849 acres of which 1,800 acres was in one fire in the Carbondale River area in the Crowsnest Forest.



Part of the 1,800 acre Carbondale fire

Fire suppression costs for the year amounted to $30,238.21 exclusive of Forest Service time. The Carbondale fire accounted for over 80 per cent of the total expenditure.

The damage caused by all fires was estimated at $53,400. This included the destruction of 1,360,000 f.b.m. of sawtimber, 1,100 acres of young growth and 80 acres of potentially productive land.

The fire detection system was improved by the construction and manning of the Chungo lookout in the northwest

corner of the Clearwater Forest. This brought the total number of lookouts in the Forest Reserve to sixteen. Re-mapping of lookout visibility continued throughout the summer. When this work is completed a more accurate evaluation of the fire detection system will be possible. Panoramic photographs from lookouts were also improved during the year.

Twelve fire weather stations provided fire danger information from May 1st to October 15th, 1957. Mr. L. B. MacHattie, a meteorologist with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, continued his studies of fire weather in the Bow River Forest, and interpretation of weather records for the Forest Reserve.

Water Resources Development Corporation Modifications Limited placed 14 cloud-seeding generators within the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve during the summer season of 1957. The hail suppression activity was watched with interest in order to evaluate the possible effect on lightning storms in the timbered areas. Cloud seeding is planned also for the 1958 season.

An effort was made to increase forest conservation and fire prevention publicity through the media of television, radio and the press.

Motion picture films were shown to high schools and service clubs in Calgary and vicinity. A total of nineteen films were shown. In addition two received television coverage.

Seven lengthy articles on conservation were prepared for newspaper and magazine distribution. These stories were well received by the newspapers and the public.

During the fire season twenty-one press releases were issued to three Calgary radio stations, two newspapers and one television station. These were chiefly warnings regarding the danger of forest fire. The Alberta Wheat Pool also sponsored fire warnings on many of its news reports.

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Head office personnel gave speeches to several service clubs and schools throughout southern Alberta.

The Canadian Forestry Association again carried out their excellent publicity and tree planting programme. This organization is now well known in Alberta and always receives a good audience and reception.

The Forest Pathology and Entomology Laboratory of the Federal Department of Agriculture in Calgary continued its studies of tree diseases and insect populations within the Forest Reserve.

FOREST PATHOLOGY

Personnel of the Forest Insect and Disease Survey of the Forest Biology Laboratory at Calgary have continued to keep the Forest Reserve under constant observation. No significant change in the situation with regard to tree diseases in the forest conservation area was reported last year.

An outbreak of needle-cast on lodgepole pine has been reported from an area in Jasper National Park, and another outbreak was located in the Dutch Creek area near Coleman. This condition is not considered to be serious. Investigations on the Atropellis canker disease of lodgepole pine are being undertaken in the Kananaskis Forest Experiment Station area to obtain a better understanding of factors which determine the development of this disease in natural stands.

In 1957, the condition known as "red belt" of lodgepole was reported as less severe than in the preceding year.

Estimates of decay losses in spruce stands on the Reserve are somewhat higher than those indicated for the Boreal Forest Region in Alberta. This can be attributed to the general occurrence on the Reserve of over-mature stands which become increasingly susceptible to this type of

disease with increasing age. Although these losses might be considered serious in terms of timber production there appears to be little or no threat to the maintenance of good watershed conditions.

FOREST ENTOMOLOGY

There was no serious damage to the timber stands in the area served by the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board in 1957. Bark beetles, which have been killing a few trees on the West Branch of the Castle River, continued to kill a few in 1957. A cruise to determine damage was conducted late in the fall. Aspen poplar stands throughout the area were damaged by winter weather conditions and later were infested by insects but little tree mortality was evident. A summary of the infestations present in the area is given below.

Engelmann Spruce Beetle, Dendroctonus engelmanni (Hopk.) - A strip cruise of a timber berth on the West Branch of the Castle River showed that 23 per cent (8,374,400 f.b.m.) of the volume of Engelmann spruce on the lease had been killed by the Engelmann spruce beetle. This infestation has persisted for many years. It was estimated that 3.5 per cent had been infested in the past three years. The loss from bark beetles on this lease has caused forestry officials to change the diameter limit for cutting from 24-inch to a clear-cut.

Defoliation of Aspen; A combination of severe winter injury and three defoliators was responsible for damage to many of the aspen stands in the southern half of the Province. The defoliators were the Bruce spanworm, Operophtera bruceata (Hulst), the large aspen tortrix, Choristoneura conflictana (Wlk.), and a leaf roller, Compsolechia niveopulvella (Cham.) Examination of aspen trees which failed to leaf out in the spring revealed that most of the buds had been killed by abnormal weather conditions. Killing of buds of hybrid poplars planted in shelterbelts and of native willows also occurred. Most of the damaged trees were found along the edge of the aspen zone between Innisfail and Waterton Lakes National Park. Leaves

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produced from adventitious buds foliated most of these trees about a month later than those undamaged.

Although it was difficult to assess the damage caused by each species, the Bruce spanworm was most numerous and was responsible for most of the damage along the eastern slopes, while in the park belt area, superiority of numbers alternated between the Bruce spanworm and the large aspen tortrix. C niveopulvella was present throughout the area but in smaller numbers than the other species.

Yellow-headed Spruce Sawfly, Pikonema alaskensis (Roh.) - On native spruce, populations were high on open grown trees along the north side of the North Saskatchewan River near Stony Plain. One mile southeast of the Gap Ranger Station in the Livingstone district, a small infestation, which was reduced by a hailstorm last year, recovered and caused severe defoliation in 1957.

A Root Weevil, Hylobius warreni, (Wood)- The known distribution of this weevil was extended south of the Elbow Ranger Station and its presence in the Cypress Hills was confirmed in 1957. In the Cypress Hills 34 of 38 trees examined had been attacked. The intensity of infestation elsewhere in the Province remained much the same as last year.

Miscellaneous Insects. - Several of the insects which are serious pests in other parts of the country were present in small numbers on the eastern slopes of the Rockies. Among these were: The larch sawfly, Pristiphora erichsonii (Htg.), which occurred in numbers in the tamarack swamps of the northern part of the region. A few larvae of the forest tent caterpillar, Malacosoma disstria (Hbn.), were received from south of the Bow River in 1957 and tents of Malacosoma pluviale (Dyar). and Malacosoma luteseens (N & D), were commonly found throughout the same area.

FOREST OPERATIONS

LOGGING AND LUMBERING The demand for timber berths and permits increased again in the 1957 - 1958 year. The number of active berths increased from 105 to 134 and 45 of these were new berths sold during the current year. The estimated volume of saw-timber sold during the year was 283,705,654 f.b.m., 22,000 cords of pulpwood and 192,000 lineal feet of fire-killed pine. The estimated volumes sold by forests are indicated below:

Timber Sold as Berths During 1957-58 (f.b.m.)

	Spruce	Pine	Fir	Douglas Fir
Crowsnest	73,063,302	38,163,000	4,099,000	1,908,000
Bow River *	8,775,352	288,000		
Clearwater	82,476,000	52,936,000	21,997,000	
Total	164,314,654	91,387,000	26,096,000	1,908,000

* In addition 22,000 cords spruce pulpwood and 192,000 lineal feet pine.

There were 40 applications for the sale of timber berths on hand at the year's end containing an estimated volume of 458,403,555 f.b.m. of lumber, 10,600 cords of pulpwood and 2,150,000 lineal feet of round timber.

FOREST PRODUCTION Production of almost all products showed a decrease from the previous year.

	1956-57	1957-58	Decrease or Increase %
Lumber & ties (million f.b.m.)	65.85	56.79	-13.75
Round timber " "	3.52	3.42	- 2.84
Pulpwood (cords)	5,618	4,865	-13.40
Christmas trees (trees)	900	4,710	+ 423

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Manufactured lumber, round timber and pulpwood showed a marked decrease from the previous period due to a somewhat depressed lumber market over part of the year. The greatest decrease was in the Clearwater Forest. The only product which showed an increase was Christmas trees. Lodgepole pine is becoming popular and the demand is increasing. The cutting of Christmas trees was permitted on a thinning basis only, except in one area where stump culture was practised.

GRAZING OPERATIONS

Although the number of animals grazed has not changed appreciably over the past ten years in the Forest Reserve, the actual use in animal unit months shows a decrease. The number of cattle has been reduced considerably in some of the larger and older grazing allotments but this has been offset to a degree by additional cattle which were permitted in new allotments north of the Bow River. The decrease in actual use is mostly due to a shortening of the grazing season. The opening date has been made later since 1950 in almost all allotments. Opening dates of May 1st and May 15th have been changed to June 1st and June 15th. The following table shows the number of animals and the grazing use permitted in each of the three forests during the past 10 years.

The Number of Animals Permitted on the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve and the Grazing Use in Animal Unit Months During the Period 1947 to 1957 Inclusive

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	HORSES	GRAZING IN A.U.M.*
Crowsnest Forest				
1947	15,483	4,183	592	85,724
1948	15,985	2,335	563	86,132
1949	14,863	2,641	390	79,773
1950	15,297	1,725	376	81,441
1951	14,309	1,200	173	71,932
1952	13,614	1,753	25	53,542
1953	14,174	1,150	35	51,372
1954	13,944	1,297	35	50,303
1955	14,419	1,015	20	51,815
1956	14,195	1,000	15	52,548
1957	13,940	1,000	-	52,196

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1947	6,724	-	433	39,640
1948	7,126	-	129	40,244
1949	6,970	-	415	40,884
1950	6,636	-	397	37,371
1951	6,693	-	288	37,162
1952	6,147	-	148	28,343
1953	6,407	-	200	30,253
1954	6,386	-	135	29,234
1955	6,570	-	261	30,622
1956	7,041	-	208	31,373
1957	7,935	-	214	32,720
Clearwater Forest				
1947	62	-	670	3,539
1948	71	-	672	3,526
1949	58	-	350	1,924
1950	35	-	367	1,923
1951	35	-	59	380
1952	28	-	148	806
1953	83	-	57	495
1954	116	-	90	858
1955	138	-	87	964
1956	390	-	87	2,092
1957	524	-	325	4,364
Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve				
1947	22,269	4,183	1,695	128,903
1948	23,182	2,335	1,364	129,902
1949	21,891	2,641	1,155	122,581
1950	21,968	1,725	1,140	120,735
1951	21,037	1,200	520	109,474
1952	19,789	1,753	321	82,691
1953	20,664	1,150	292	82,120
1954	20,446	1,297	260	80,395
1955	21,127	1,015	368	83,401
1956	21,626	1,000	310	86,013
1957	22,399	1,000	539	89,280

*A.U.M. - Animal Unit Months:- The grazing required to supply a 1000-lb. cow and calf for one month.

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	HORSES	GRAZING A.U.M.*
Bow River Forest				
1947	6,724	-	433	39,640
1948	7,126	-	129	40,244
1949	6,970	-	415	40,884
1950	6,636	-	397	37,371
1951	6,693	-	288	37,162
1952	6,147	-	148	28,343
1953	6,407	-	200	30,253
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Grazing permits were issued to 190 ranchers and farmers in the Crowsnest Forest, to 90 in the Bow River Forest and to 31 in the Clearwater Forest, making a total of 311 persons using forest grazing under annual permit. In addition 14 grazing leases are still in effect.

RECREATIONAL USE

During the year under review the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve catered to a total of 185,914 persons who travelled in 57,004 cars. This compares with 138,006 persons and 43,988 vehicles during 1956-57, an increase of 47,908 persons or 34.7 per cent.

The Bow River Forest, because of its proximity to Calgary, drew 59.8 per cent of the registered travellers, followed by the Crowsnest Forest with 25.2 per cent and the Clearwater Forest with 15 per cent.

Travel figures for 1957-58 by districts and forests as compared with the previous year are shown below:

Total Number of Registered Travellers by Forests

	1956-57	1957-58	Increase	% Increase
Crowsnest Forest	25,288	46,909	21,621	85.5
Bow River Forest	91,988	111,190	19,202	20.9
Clearwater Forest	20,730	27,815	7,085	34.2
Total	138,006	185,914	47,908	34.7

Note: The great increase in travel reflected in the Crownest Forest was partly due to improved registration facilities.

The overall increase in travel was due in part to better road conditions throughout the Forest Reserve, plus the ever-increasing recreational demand of the public. While no

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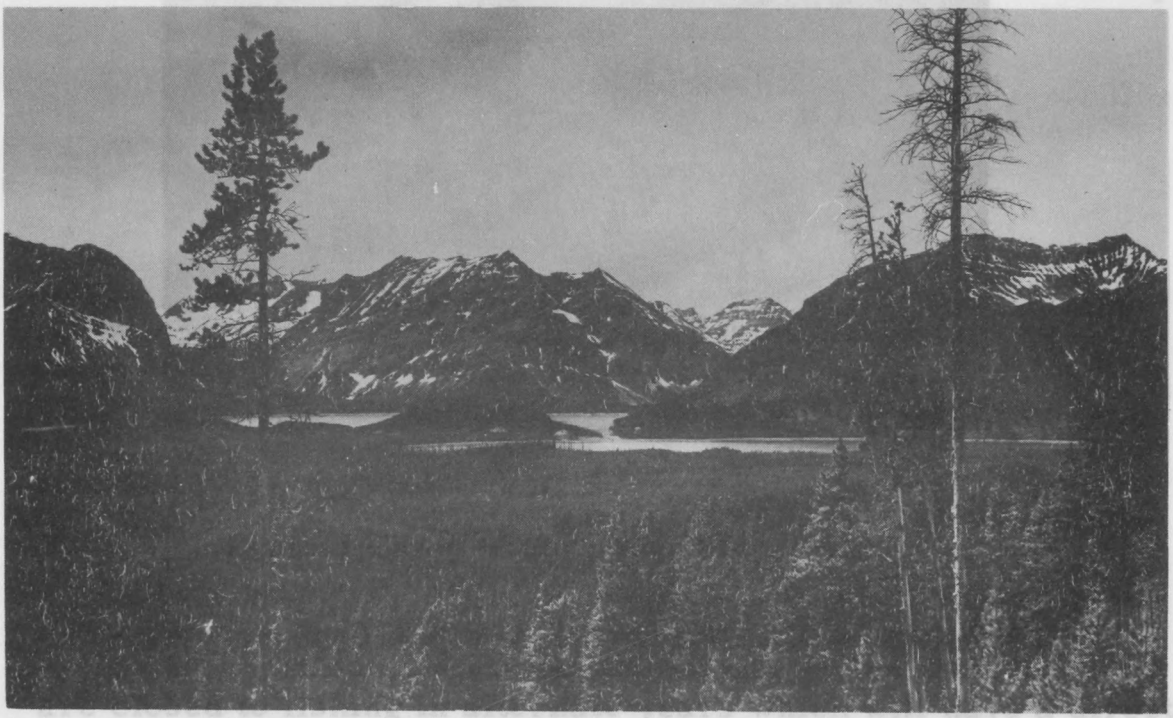
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The overall increase in travel was due in part to better road conditions throughout the Forest Reserve, plus the ever-increasing recreational demand of the public. While no

great effort has been made to publicize the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve as a recreational area it has become increasingly more popular to the picnicker, fisherman and hunter each year, chiefly as the result of word-of-mouth advertising.



Kananaskis Lakes
Bow River Forest
"Shell Oil Company Photograph"

The highest incidence of travel was recorded in the Kananaskis Lakes and Elbow Falls areas which catered to some 54,935 persons, an increase of 14,742 over the preceding year. This was no doubt due to the nearness of these areas to the city of Calgary. Recreational facilities in such high pressure areas are continuing to be improved and new tables and fireplaces provided as rapidly as funds and man-power permit.

"Shell Oil Company Photograph"
Bow River Forest
Kananaskis Lakes



Typical Camp Shelter and Picnic Table

In some districts tributaries to the main streams are closed to fishing in alternate years which will have a direct effect on the travel frequency. Last year the decrease in travel in the Coleman, Ghost and Jumping Pound districts was attributed to closure of a number of the streams in these areas to fishing.

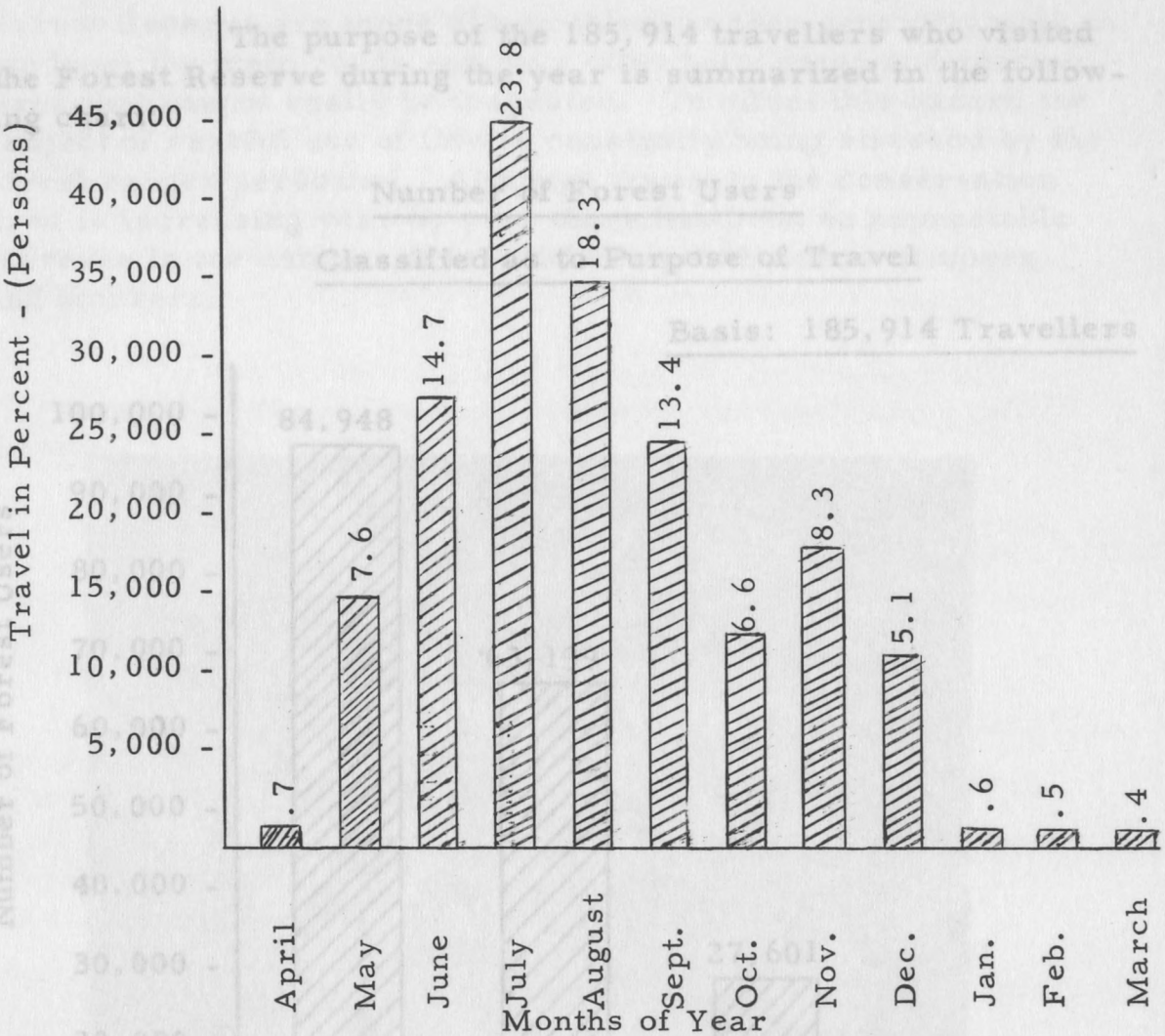


Typical Camp Shelter and Picnic Table

The following chart reflects the travel trend by months:

Frequency of Travel by Months

Basis: 185,914 Persons



Approximately 70 per cent of the travel in the Forest area was recorded during the months of June through September. Travel in May depends largely on when road bans are lifted following the spring break-up. Last year's registrations showed that 7.6 per cent of the travel was recorded in May as compared with

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4.3 per cent in the previous year. November travel was slightly in excess of that recorded during May due to the influx of hunters.

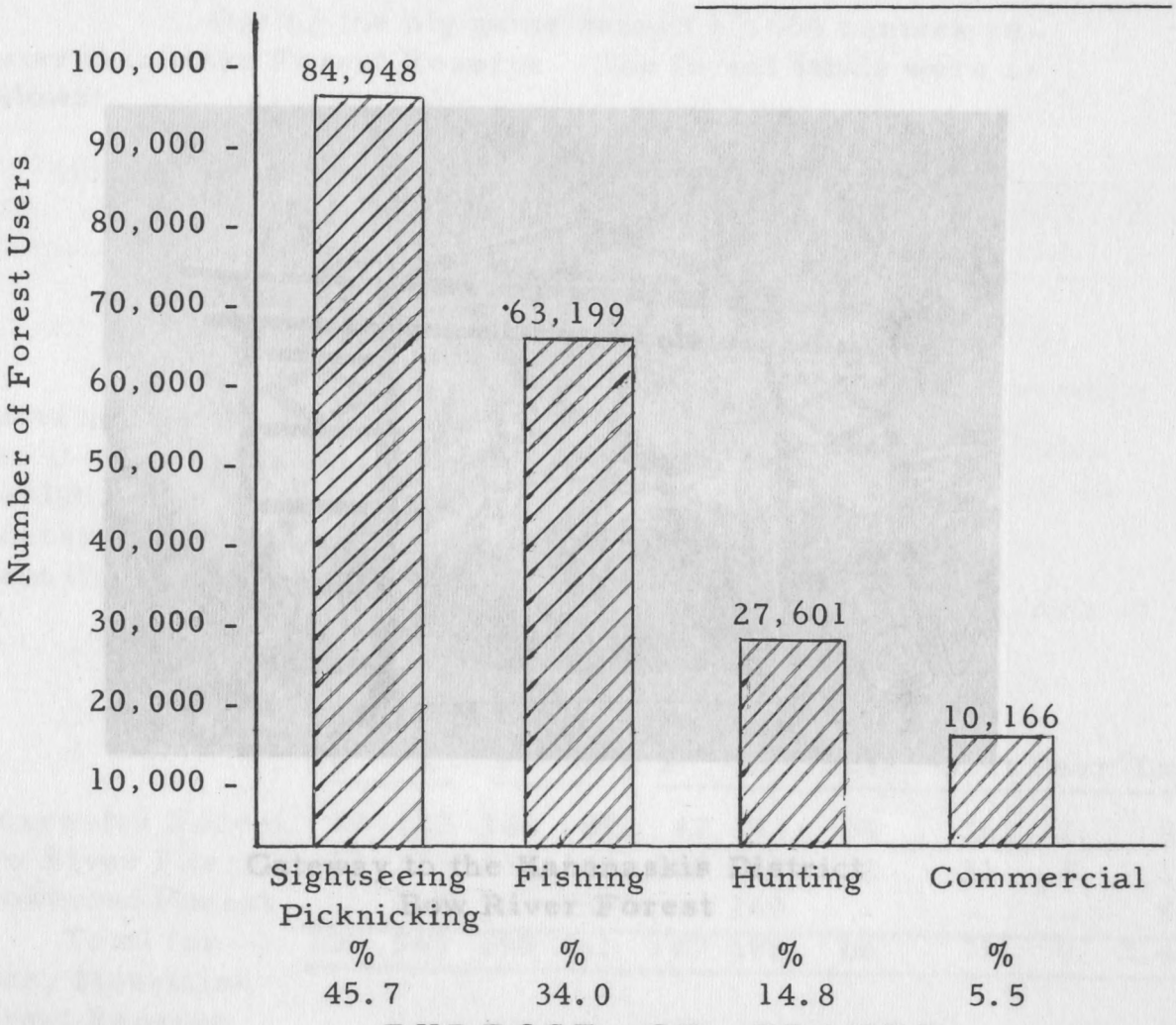
As in past years, travel during weekends and holidays was considerably heavier than during the week. For this reason the fire organization was at peak alertness during those periods.

The purpose of the 185,914 travellers who visited the Forest Reserve during the year is summarized in the following chart:

Number of Forest Users

Classified as to Purpose of Travel

Basis: 185,914 Travellers



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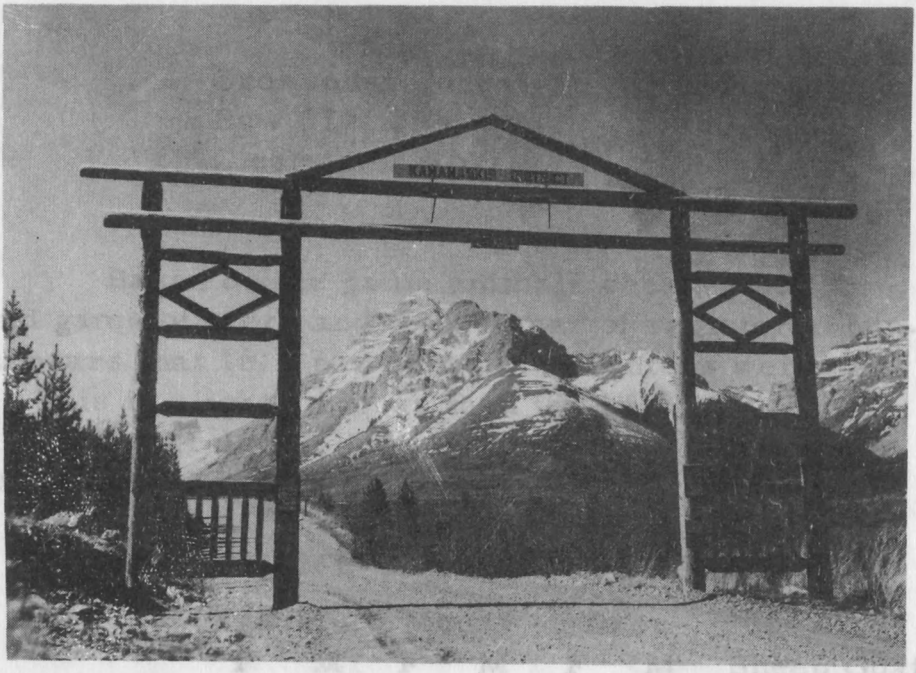
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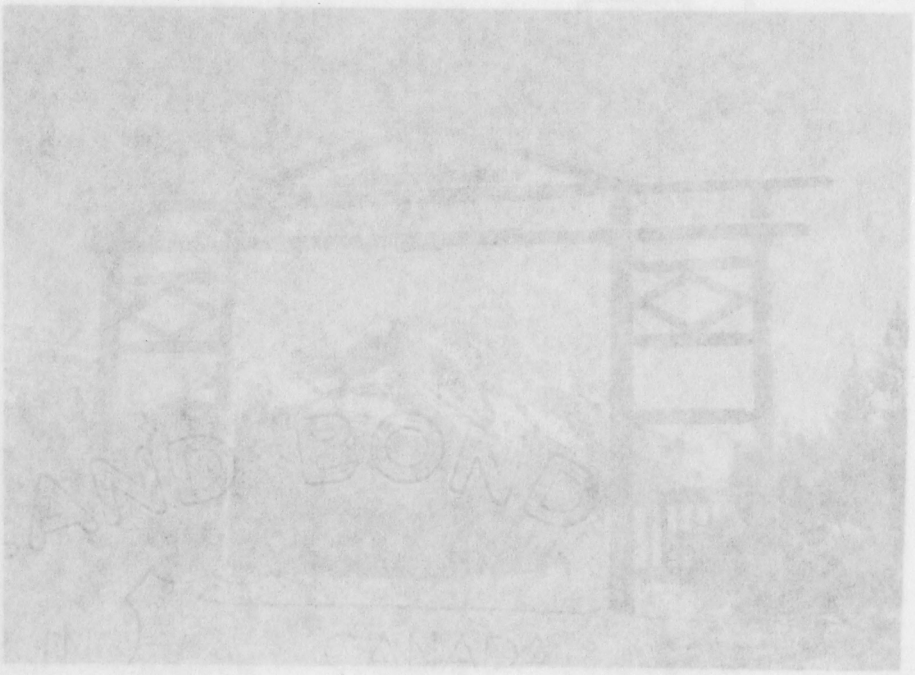
Basis: 185,914 Travellers

Sightseers and picnickers formed the largest group of forest users, comprising 84,948 persons or 45.7 per cent of the total. These travellers do not generally constitute a serious fire hazard as they usually keep to the main roads and are encouraged to use the campgrounds and facilities provided for picnicking.

Fishermen, of which some 63,000 registered in the Forest Reserve are more of a problem as they generally walk in far from the main roads and very often build camp and cooking fires that cannot easily be inspected. To offset this hazard the subject of careful use of fire is constantly being stressed by the forest ranger personnel. Although travel in the conservation area is increasing year by year there has been no appreciable increase in the number of forest fires attributed to campers and smokers.



Gateway to the Kananaskis District
Bow River Forest



Gateway to the Kananaskis District
Bow River Forest

The figures in this report are based on actual count of registration permits and may slightly under-estimate actual users as there are still some of the more remote entrances to the Forest Reserve which are not yet equipped with adequate registration facilities. This situation however, is rapidly being overcome.

BIG GAME REPORT

The forest conservation area was divided into six different zones for the purpose of big game hunting in 1957. The sheep and goat season opened on the 2nd day of September and ended on the 30th day of September in the zone south of the Bow River and on the 19th day of October in zones north of the Bow River. The deer, elk and moose season varied with the zone but in the main opened on October 21st and closed December 14th.

During the big game season 15,664 hunters registered into the Forest Reserve. The forest totals were as follows:

Crowsnest Forest	3,653
Bow River Forest	6,466
Clearwater Forest	5,545
	15,664

Based on the game animals checked out by forest and game officers and the number of registered hunters it appears that 16.1 per cent of the hunters were successful. This is slightly higher than the 14.6 per cent success in the year 1956. Individual districts showed a great fluctuation from this average.

LEGAL GAME TAKEN FROM FORESTS

	Elk		Moose		Deer					
	F	M	F	M	F	M	Sheep	Goat	Bear	Total
Clearwater Forest	47	123	140	189	47	193	34	26	1	800
Bow River Forest	59	223	150	240	150	237	32	51	8	1,150
Crowsnest Forest	-	223	-	32	-	260	-	-	-	515
Total for Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve	106	569	290	461	197	690	66	77	9	2,465

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Total for	106	569	290	461	197	690	66	77	9	2,46

ILLEGAL GAME FOUND ON PATROL OR REPORTED AS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

	Elk		Moose		Deer			
	F	M	F	M	F	M	Sheep	Total
Clearwater Forest	5	-	7	1	7	-	-	20
Bow River Forest	3	1	10	2	2	-	2	20
Crowsnest Forest	1	3	0	7	-	4	-	15
	9	4	17	10	9	4	2	55

In addition, three horses were shot in the Clearwater Forest.

MAN DAYS ON GAME PATROL

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Clearwater Forest	9	97 1/2	82 1/2	48	237
Bow River Forest	161 1/2	305	224 1/2	54 1/2	745 1/2
Crowsnest Forest	5 1/2	59 1/2	57	46 1/2	168 1/2
Totals	176	462	364	149	1,151

All illegal animals were turned over to charitable organizations or to the R.C.M.P. or local police forces for distribution to families on relief.

Grand total of animals killed in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve during 1956 and 1957 was as follows:

	Elk		Moose		Deer					
	F	M	F	M	F	M	Sheep	Goat	Bear	Total
1956	38	408	-	611	-	476	48	76	44	1,701
1957	115	573	307	471	206	694	68	77	9	2,520

ILLEGAL GAME FOUND ON PATROL
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	Elk		Moose		Deer		Sheep	Total
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The total number of game animals removed in 1957 increased sharply. This was primarily due to the longer female season on elk, moose and deer. The number of hunters in the Reserve also increased. Records of animals killed are on the conservative side as many access routes had no checking point.

Fifty-six prosecutions were made for violations of the Game Act. The most common offense was the carrying of loaded firearms in a vehicle. In addition 13 charges were laid under the Forest Reserves Act for failure to register rifles and failure to obtain a travel permit.

INDUSTRIAL:

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

Geophysical exploration was again carried out within the Conservation area particularly in the Crowsnest and Clearwater Forests. Seismic work was carried out on behalf of the following companies:

Shell Oil Company
Triad Oil Company Limited
Imperial Oil Limited
Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited
Pan American Petroleum Corporation
British American Oil Company Limited.

One hundred and fifteen miles of seismic line clean-up was inspected and passed. Charges made for surface damage in this connection amounted to $7,521.36.

INDUSTRIAL:

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS



Shell Oil Company Well
Panther River
West of Red Deer River Ranger Station
"Shell Oil Company Photograph"

Drilling for oil and gas continued during 1957. Ten wells were commenced during the year, five of which are still drilling. The gas field in the Savannah Creek area continued to be developed.

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FOREST AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

WATERSHED PROTECTION

The programme of inculcating watershed management into timber operations has received considerable effort. The field staff has been given instructions and training in good watershed practices.

Timber operators are required to prepare working plans to provide for better watershed protection which are subject to approval by the administration. Better watershed protection is being sought by including the correct regulations in the conditions-of-sale and by helpful supervision in the planning and carrying out of timber operations. Road and skid-trail layout, their construction and eventual neglect have been a contributing factor to poor watershed conditions on timber berths. These are receiving prime attention.

The study of precipitation, snow pack and stream flow is being continued in order to supply basic information for watershed management.

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The area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, indicated in black on the map above, contains a major part of the headwaters of the Saskatchewan River. It is a region of relatively high precipitation and much of this comes in the form of snow which feeds streams during summer. The amount of water derived from the area, especially during the growing season, is therefore out of all proportion to its size in relation to the whole drainage basin of the Saskatchewan River. Agricultural development in the river basin, particularly the increase in irrigated farm land, makes this water extremely valuable and gives national significance to the conservation area. Industrial development in the west also continues to make increased demands on the water supply.


EASTERN ROCKIES
FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD
AREA

FOREST MANAGEMENT

A detailed timber inventory is being completed to supply information for timber-management planning in the Forest Reserve. The timber reservation in the Clearwater Forest is being continued until such time as management plans can be drawn up.

Purchasers of timber berths are required to present a long-range operational plan to the Superintendent for his approval before construction begins. An annual operational plan is also required before granting renewal of the operator's license.

The forestry staff has assisted the operator in the preparation of his plans, stress being placed on good watershed protection and regeneration of forest cover.

To encourage operators to take measures for obtaining natural regeneration or to plant logged-over land a circular explaining the workings of the regeneration clause was sent to all operators concerned.

With a view of encouraging a programme of seed-bed preparation on logged-off land the Board approved the payment of ten dollars an acre for land scarified to the satisfaction of the superintendent, such payment to be made from the reforestation fund.

Experimental planting was expanded and 3,000 seedlings and transplants were set out in early June of 1957. A small number were planted in early October and a programme of fall planting was set up. Assessment of results indicated that 2 - 2 transplants are expensive and too large and cumbersome for our purpose and methods. Two-year seedlings are easily handled and if survival is fair they will be more economical to use.

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A mimeographed bulletin on forest-tree planting was prepared and distributed to guide forest personnel and timber operators in the reforestation programme.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

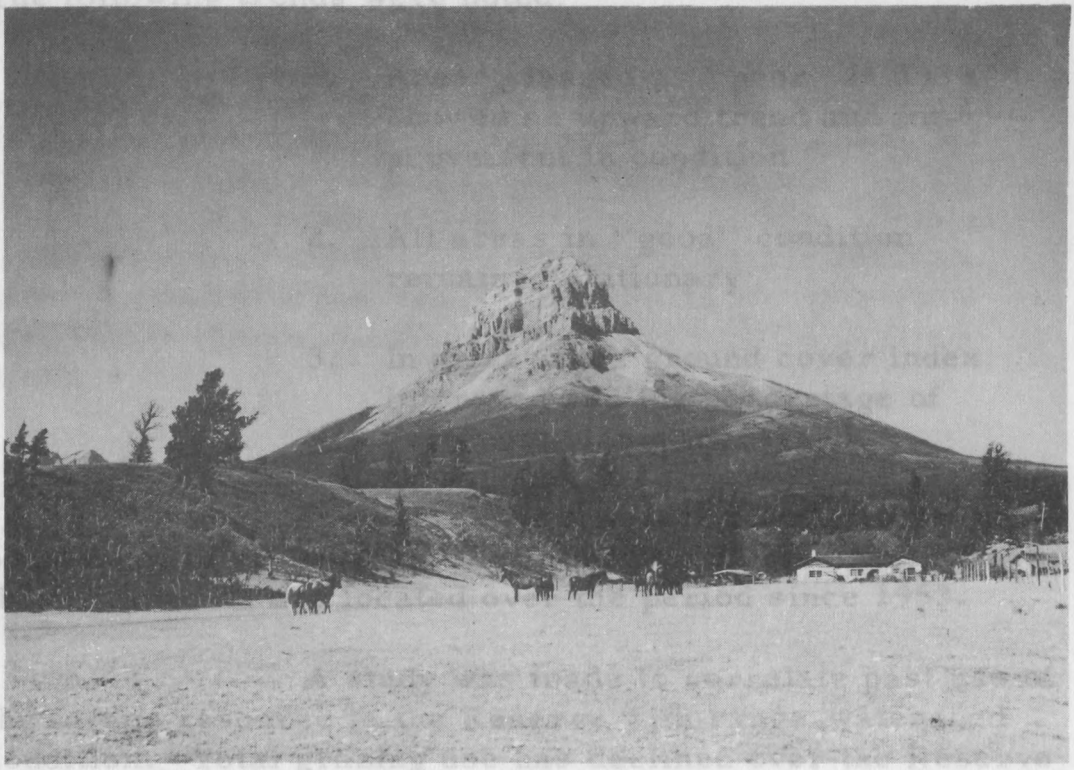
With the services of a forester in charge of grazing use of the forest, supervision and management were again stepped up. Efforts were concentrated on completing the range survey and writing of management plans for the grazing areas north of the Bow River. Twelve allotments comprising some 180,000 acres were surveyed and plans were written for seven of them. The survey data were compiled for the other units and some preliminary work of mapping was done on the allotments to be surveyed in 1958.

Some inspections were made in the Crowsnest Forest and instruction was given to some rangers.

Special attention was given to elk winter range in the management plans. In the Clearwater Forest observations indicated that the elk herds made considerable use of the flats and meadows in spring and during calving. These are areas most used by cattle and unless the total use of such land is kept within its productive capacity direct competition occurs. The allotments in the Clearwater Forest were stocked at fifty per cent of the estimated carrying capacity to avoid this competition. Certain other areas were reserved for game use only, namely, Limestone Creek and the special hunting areas.

The solution to the protection of range used by domestic livestock and elk does not lie in reduction of cattle numbers. Elk populations are known to be subject to eruptions and with over-population and occurrence of poor growing seasons the elk winter range suffers. Damage of a kind and degree which is serious to watershed values has occurred from over-population by elk. It is therefore,

important that hunting regulations be adjusted to harvest enough elk to control the population level.

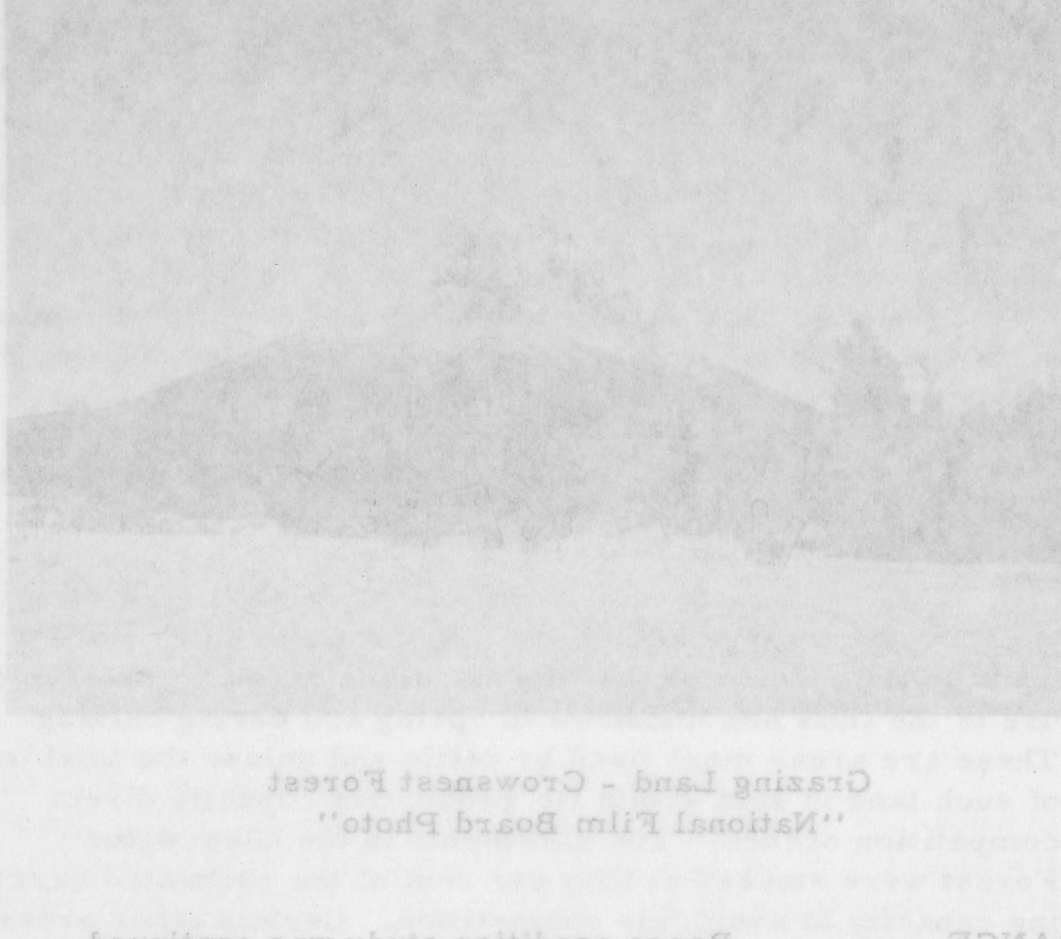


Grazing Land - Crowsnest Forest
"National Film Board Photo"

RANGE CONDITION

Range condition study was continued by rangers' observations and the recording of permanent line transects.

General observations indicated that range-watershed has improved in condition in almost all areas formerly reported in poor or critical condition. Some isolated cases of poor condition still remain. A series of better-than-average growing seasons accounts for part of the improvement. However, the fact that improvement is most marked where management is best, indicates that much of the betterment has resulted from management.



Grazing Land - Crowsnest Forest
"National Film Board Photo"

Eleven permanent transects were read and summarized and compared with the summaries from 1953. The following trends were noted:

1. Areas classed as "poor" in 1953 showed an upward trend and improvement in condition

2. All areas in "good" condition remained stationary

3. In most cases ground cover index improved and the percentage of desirable plants increased.

In general the transect data indicated improvement in range-watershed condition in the areas where these transects are located over the period since 1953.

A study was made to correlate past use of the forage resource in the Reserve with range-watershed condition. Total grazing use has declined over the Reserve as a whole in the past ten years. Poor condition of the forage and the watershed was related to over-stocking in a few cases but usually the trouble lay in poor distribution of livestock, too early use and poor management.

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ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE

PERSONNEL The staff of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve comprised 81 year-round employees. The seasonal staff totalled 63 and was composed of lookoutmen, road crews and student assistants.

Mr. O. K. Bradwell, Forest Engineer at Reserve headquarters, resigned September 24th, in order to accept a position with the North Western Pulp and Power Company. No replacement was found at the time.

Mr. J. R. Prokopchuk, Assistant Forest Superintendent, Crowsnest Forest, was transferred to the Forest Surveys Division in Edmonton. He was replaced February 28th, 1958, by the appointment of Mr. F. E. Sutherland.

Assistant Superintendent J. A. Schalkwyk was transferred from the Clearwater Forest to the Forest Surveys Division in March 1958. No replacement was found by March 31st.

Mr. D. G. Robb, Forest Clerk, Bow River Forest, transferred to the Department of Agriculture on November 1st, 1957. The vacancy was filled by the transfer of Mr. J. Wallace from Peace River.

At Reserve headquarters, Mrs. D. Arnold, Clerk-Typist, replaced Mrs. R. Austin.

Three assistant rangers resigned during the year and seven members of the field staff were transferred. Three of the transfers were to departmental jobs outside the Forest Reserve. Six new appointments were made to replace the persons who resigned or transferred from the Reserve. Four of the new appointments were hired from the seasonal lookout staff.

ROADS

NEW CONSTRUCTION

There was little activity on new road projects since the Forest bulldozers were used primarily for road maintenance. Six miles of new grade was constructed on the Sharples Creek road in the Crowsnest Forest. Five miles of new road was built to campgrounds in the three forests. Four miles of clearing was completed on the Swan Lake and Baseline truck trails. One pile-driven bridge was constructed across Prairie Creek in the Clearwater District. One new cattle guard was installed on the forestry trunk road.

MAINTENANCE

Five graders maintained the 302 miles of the forestry trunk road in addition to 105 miles of secondary and access road. Grading of roads commenced in May and ended in October. Truck trails and lookout roads were serviced where necessary by bulldozers.



Graders on the Forestry Trunk Road.

ROADS

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Graders on the Forestry Trunk Road.

The gravelling program was increased in 1957. Spot gravelling was carried out on the north section of the road, particularly the Elk Creek Section. Pit-run gravel amounting to 4,840 cubic yards was used in this work. Forty-nine miles of road was regravelled in the Highwood and Kananaskis Districts. Crushed gravel from existing stockpiles was used and totalled 19,435 cubic yards. The cost of the gravelling was chiefly truck hire and amounted to $20,826.00.

Mud slides still occur each year on the trunk road and the dragline was used throughout the year to clear slides and ditches.

Seventy bridges on the trunk road require checking each year. During 1957 sixteen of these bridges were painted. Thirteen bridges had complete replacement of running strips. One hundred and fifty hours of bulldozer dredging work was required at the North Saskatchewan Bridge diverting water to the proper channel.

Seven wire gabions were installed on an experimental basis at bridges on the South Ram River, King Creek and Whitemans Creek. These were installed for protection against water erosion to the bridge piers.

BUILDINGS

NEW CONSTRUCTION

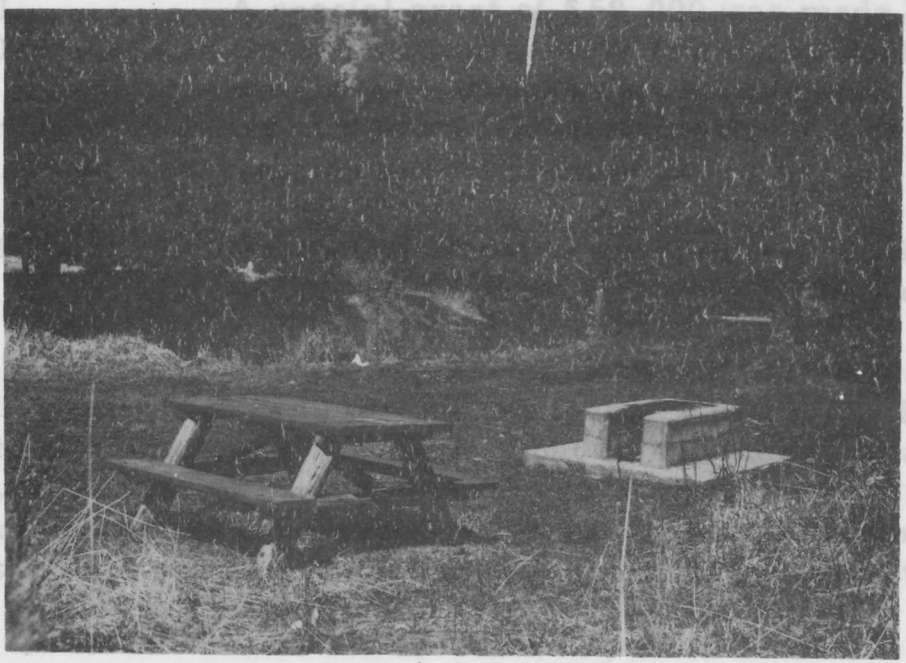
All carpentry work on buildings was carried out by the ranger staff with supervision from the construction foreman. The Livingstone and Chungo Lookouts were completed in 1957. This brings the total number of new lookouts up to sixteen.

New barns, which were commenced in 1956 at Lynx Creek and Nordegg, were completed.

An implement shed at the Clearwater Ranger Station was completed and the foundation was poured for a new barn.

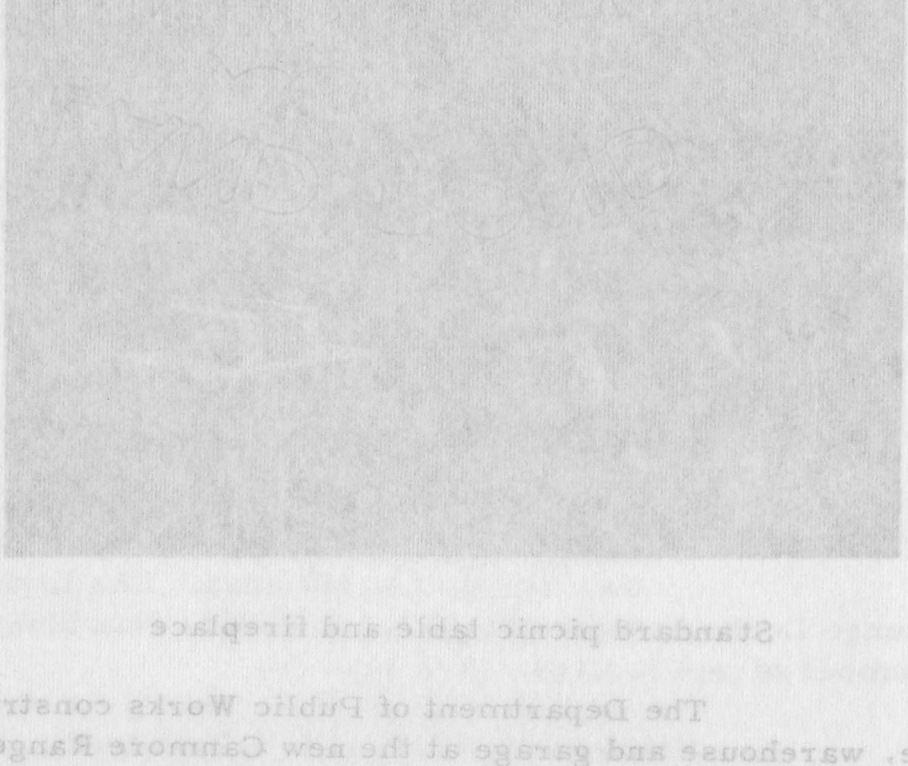
The foundation was poured for an implement shed at the Nordegg Ranger Station.

Increased travel in the Forest Reserve necessitated the construction of more campground facilities. During the past year 80 campstoves, 173 picnic tables and 122 outhouses were constructed. Established campgrounds were enlarged and thirty-two new locations approved.



Standard picnic table and fireplace

The Department of Public Works constructed a house, warehouse and garage at the new Canmore Ranger Station site. They also constructed a new bunkhouse and double garage at Coleman Ranger Station.



MAINTENANCE The largest single maintenance item for buildings each year is the painting of ranger stations. In the Forest Reserve there are 184 buildings which must on the average be painted once every five years. An organized painting schedule was established in 1957. Four septic tanks required repair during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION Line power was supplied to the Elbow, Kananaskis and Porcupine Ranger Stations during the year.

SPECIAL WARRANT A special grant of $50,000 was made by the Government of Alberta to employ workers in the Crowsnest Pass coal mining area. Forty men worked on forestry projects such as campground construction, power line and trail clearing and on road-work.

MECHANICAL Mechanical repairs were made to equipment at the three forestry garages in the Reserve.

Overhauls were carried out on five graders, three bulldozers, one dragline and the forestry sawmill. In addition routine maintenance was carried out on 44 trucks and automobiles, 2 loaders, 1 compressor and 12 lighting plants. No major breakdowns occurred during the year. Preventive maintenance in the field was improved and resulted in lower operating costs.

A new 75-ton capacity shop press was constructed for the Calgary garage and helped lower the costs of heavy equipment maintenance.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATION

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD — The Board met four times in Calgary during the year under review. Minutes of the meetings were recorded and copies submitted to the Minister of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Alberta.

LEGISLATION — No amendments were enacted affecting the existing agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Alberta during the year under review.

ACCOUNTING

METHODS — The Board's accounting procedure remains substantially the same as in past years.

As has been its practice in the past the Board continued to follow standard Provincial procedure in the purchase of materials and services except that it reserves the right to make limited purchases through its own administration where the practice of dealing through regular purchasing channels would result in delays with a consequent loss of efficiency.

The Province continues in its capacity as the Board's paying agent with respect to expenditures for materials and services other than salaries of personnel employed by the Board who are not civil servants. This group comprises the Secretary, Chief Forester, two Technicians and one Stenographer, all of whom are stationed at the Calgary Administrative headquarters.

A General Ledger Trial Balance, together with supporting Statements of Expenditure, were submitted to the Board members following the close of each month's business throughout the year.

BANKING — One bank account is maintained with a chartered bank in Calgary from which to disburse administrative expenses of the Board including salaries of Board personnel who are not civil servants, together with Annuity payments, Hospital-Medical Plan premiums and Income Tax payments applicable to this group.

AUDIT — By authority of legislation enacted during the fiscal year 1956-57 expenditures and accounts of the Board are subject to audit by the Provincial Auditor.

FINANCE

EXPENDITURE — Funds for the maintenance and administration of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve amounting to $532,650 were provided by the Province under Vote 1906 for the fiscal year under review of which $315,350 was allocated for salaries of Forest Reserve and Board personnel, $207,300 for operating expenses, and $10,000 for fire suppression costs.

By authority of Order-in-Council No. 1841/57 a special appropriation of $20,000 was allotted the Board to offset excess fire-fighting costs incurred during the year.

Expenditure for salaries amounted to $313,330.91 for a personnel establishment averaging 92 persons including seasonal lookoutmen. This was $2,019.09 under the estimate.

Maintenance Operating Expenditure, including fire suppression costs of $30,238.21, totalled $254,918.14 as compared with the Board's appropriation of $237,300 including the special fire-fighting warrant of $20,000, an increase in expenditure over estimates of $17,618.14.

Since the close of the capital period at March 31st, 1955, the Government of Canada is not committed to any contribution in respect of capital improvements or operating costs as required by the programme formulated by the Board.

The accompanying certified Statement of Assets and Liabilities, together with subsidiary schedules, reflects in detail the financial operations of the Board for the period ended March 31st, 1958.

REVENUE

Revenue from Surface Rights derived by the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests in the Forest Reserve amounted to $585,286.09 for the year under review as compared with $590,928.85 for the previous year, a decrease of $5,642.76.

Details of revenues are as follows:

	1956-57	1957-58
Grazing Permits, Taxes and Reserve Permits	$ 38,865.62	$ 42,809.24
Hay Permits, Fees, Dues, etc.	39.00	32.00
Misc. Leases	872.21	1,037.98
Misc. Revenue	32,330.99	8,218.36
Special Timber Permits	10,163.38	16,917.11
Timber Permits	3,079.44	10,845.91
Timber Rental Fees, Etc.	12,656.45	21,895.09
Timber Dues	459,251.67	477,152.83
Administrative Sundry Revenue	4,310.70	4,963.47
Previous Year Refunds (Income)	5,202.81	411.25
Timber Misc. Revenue	24,156.58	496.80
Right-of-Entry	---	506.05
	$590,928.85	$585,286.09

In addition to the foregoing, collections by the Province with respect to road tolls amounted to $3,798.15, bringing the cumulative balance on hand to $15,564.76 since road tolls were established.

Revenue obtained from road tolls is carried in a special trust fund set up by the Provincial Treasurer as authorized by the Forest Reserves Act. The revenue obtained from this source may be paid to the Board on the 31st day of December of each year to be used for the construction of additional roads or for the maintenance of existing roads within the Forest Reserves as required.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Board's deposit of $5,000 with the Alberta Compensation Board earned interest amounting to $167.27 less administrative charges of $126.55, a net credit to Proprietary Equity Account of $40.72. No claims for injuries were incurred by Board personnel (non-civil servants) during the year under review.

Claims incurred by personnel of the Alberta Forest Service are not charged to the Board's appropriation.

ESTIMATES - FISCAL YEAR 1958-59

Estimates for the maintenance and administration of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve for the fiscal year 1958-59 were approved by the Board totalling $605,370 allocated as follows:

	Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1958-59	Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1957-58	Increase or Decrease *
(a) Salaries:			
Superintendents (3)	$ 18,900.00	$ 18,900.00	$ -
Forestry Officers and Game Guardians (part) (63)	202,050.00	190,655.00	11,395.00
Clerks and Stenographers (12)	41,755.00	33,870.00	7,885.00
Miscellaneous Staff	39,665.00	37,425.00	2,240.00
Extra Assistance	8,000.00	6,000.00	2,000.00
	$ 310,370.00	$ 286,850.00	$ 23,520.00
(b) Expenses:			
Advertising	$ 1,000.00	$ 950.00	$ 50.00
Automobiles	45,800.00	29,100.00	16,700.00
Automobile Expense	27,790.00	22,800.00	4,990.00
Clothing	3,650.00	3,350.00	300.00
Construction	25,800.00	8,400.00	17,400.00
Equipment	31,370.00	25,000.00	6,370.00
Federal Sales Tax	7,300.00	-	7,300.00
Fire Fighting	-	10,000.00	10,000.00 *
Heat, Light and Power	4,900.00	4,250.00	650.00
Materials	10,925.00	12,000.00	1,075.00 *
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies	850.00	500.00	350.00
Rates, Rentals and Insurance	11,300.00	14,650.00	3,350.00 *
Repairs and Replacements	16,150.00	17,350.00	1,200.00 *
Telegrams, Telephones and Postage	2,360.00	1,950.00	410.00
Travelling Expenses	21,500.00	25,000.00	3,500.00 *
Wages	77,580.00	64,500.00	13,080.00
General	6,725.00	6,000.00	725.00
	$ 295,000.00	$ 245,800.00	$ 49,200.00
Total	$ 605,370.00	$ 532,650.00	$ 72,720.00

The foregoing were subsequently approved by the Legislature of the Province of Alberta under Appropriation No. 1906 as published in the estimates for the Public Service of Alberta for the fiscal year noted herein.

J. M. Marshall,
Secretary.

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	$ 310,970.00	$ 286,850.00	$ 23,520.00
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Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies	850.00	500.00	350.00
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J. K. Marshall,
Secretary.

INDEX OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Statement of Assets and Liabilities

(b) Statement of Maintenance Expenditure for the Year ended March 31st, 1958.

(c) Statement of Proprietary Equity

(d) Schedule of Movable Equipment

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

EDMONTON, June 18, 1958

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board
Calgary, Alberta

I have audited the books and records of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board for the year ended March 31, 1958 and submit the following statements herewith:

Statement	Particulars
A.	Balance Sheet
B.	Statement of Maintenance Expenditure
C.	Statement of Government of Canada and Government of Province of Alberta Equity
D.	Schedule of Movable Equipment

Total capital expenditures from inception to March 31, 1955 amounting to $6,278,906.10 as detailed in the statements of the previous year, were made from funds provided by the Government of Canada (as authorized under Section 8 (a) of the Memorandum of Agreement), for the location and construction of forest improvements, the making of a forest inventory, reforestation, and such other works and services as the Board considered necessary in that area of the East Slope of the Rocky Mountains forming part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River, as more definitely described in the Appendix to the Act. The total expenditure was not to exceed $6,300,000.00 during the seven years ended March 31, 1955.

I certify that, in my opinion, the attached Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board as at March 31, 1958 according to the information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Board and the accompanying statements correctly set forth the result of transactions for the year ended at that date.

C. K. Hunkin, F. C. A.
Provincial Auditor.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

EDMONTON, June 16, 1959

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board
Calgary, Alberta

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C. C. [illegible], F. C. A.
Provincial Auditor.

Statement A

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1958

ASSETS

Deposits:		
Workmen's Compensation Board	$ 5,040.72	
Annuity fund	1,537.93	
		$ 6,578.65
Loose tools and small equipment		22,758.80
Movable equipment, less depreciation as per Statement D		155,935.09
Capital improvements and works		5,716,615.20
		$ 5,901,887.74

LIABILITIES

Deferred liability for equipment taken over from the Province of Alberta, to be discharged on termination of the Agreement	$ 25,376.01
Reserve:	
Employees' retirement fund	1,537.93
Government of Canada and Government of Province of Alberta, equity as per Statement C	5,874,973.80
	$ 5,901,887.74

Note: Section 20 of the Memorandum of Agreement set forth in the schedules to Chapter 59, Statutes of Canada, 1947 and Chapter 20, Statutes of Alberta, 1948 and Amendment Acts, 1957 provides that upon termination of the Agreement:

(a) All improvements or works resulting from the carrying out of the programmes of the Board shall belong to the Province.

(b) All other property acquired by the Board shall belong to the Province.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in my report of June 18, 1958, addressed to the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board.

C. F. Schmidt, C. A.
Provincial Auditor.

Statement A

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1958

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C. X. [illegible], C. A.
Provincial Auditor.

Statement B

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

Maintenance expenses:		
Salaries	$ 313,330.91	
Wages	39,376.55	
Motor vehicle expense	33,463.48	
Fire suppression (including wages)	30,236.78	
Rentals	22,845.52	
Repairs and replacements (other than motor vehicles)	20,205.19	
Travelling	18,851.31	
Materials	12,439.52	
New construction, gravelling	8,362.81	
Heat, light and power	5,114.46	
Uniforms	3,156.17	
Camp supplies	3,112.05	
Advertising	1,657.46	
Retirement annuity plan contributions	1,430.28	
Postage	1,203.34	
Printing, stationery and office supplies	1,090.73	
Freight, express and cartage	844.19	
Telegrams and telephones	826.75	
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses	2,447.95	
		$ 519,995.45
Movable equipment, loose tools and small equipment:		
Cars and trucks	$ 28,746.81	
Tractors, graders and heavy equipment	17,716.02	
Loose tools and small equipment	1,137.85	
Office furniture and equipment	237.29	
Miscellaneous equipment	415.63	
		48,253.60
		$ 568,249.05
Provided by:		
Appropriation 1906		$ 568,249.05

Note: The total amount expended by the Board was provided by the Government of the Province of Alberta in accordance with Section 2 (a) (ii) of the Memorandum of Agreement, dated June 17, 1953, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Alberta as set forth in the Schedules to Chapter 41, Statutes of Canada, 1952 and Chapter 36, Statutes of Alberta, 1953.

The remuneration and expenses of members of the Board were paid by the Governments of Canada and the Province of Alberta in accordance with Section 2 (b) (iii) of the Memorandum of Agreement and are not included in the above statement.

Statement B

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

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Statement C

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND GOVERNMENT OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

Balance as at April 1, 1957		$ 5,880,745.27
Add:		
Increment of movable equipment, loose tools and small equipment, net	$ 48,253.60	
Workmen's Compensation Board deposit interest	40.72	
		48,294.32
		$ 5,929,039.59
Deduct:		
Depreciation	$ 53,700.76	
Amounts written off in respect of assets sold, retired or destroyed	86.31	
Workmen's Compensation Board interest remitted	278.72	
		54,065.79
Government of Canada and Government of Province of Alberta equity as at March 31, 1958		$ 5,874,973.80

Statement C

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND GOVERNMENT

OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

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Depreciation	$ 53,700.76	
Amounts written off in respect of assets sold, retired or destroyed	86.31	
Workmen's Compensation Board interest remitted	278.72	
		54,065.[illegible]
Government of Canada and Government of Province of Alberta equity as at March 31, 1958		$ 5,874,973.[illegible]

Statement D

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

SCHEDULE OF MOVABLE EQUIPMENT

AS AT MARCH 31, 1958

	Cost	Provision for Depreciation to March 31, 1958 Rate %	Amount	Depreciated cost as at March 31,1958
Tractors and heavy equipment	$ 232,355.95	20	$ 193,796.39	$ 38,559.56
Cars, trucks and trailers	128,067.29	20	71,799.22	56,268.07
Radio equipment	87,850.25	20	87,850.25	--
*Equipment taken over from the Province of Alberta	16,751.62	--	--	16,751.62
Office furniture and equipment	13,422.06	10	10,605.16	2,816.90
Buildings, Columbia Ice Fields guage house	586.80	10	586.80	--
Miscellaneous, forestry, engineering and camp equipment	131,645.15	10	90,106.21	41,538.94
	$ 610,679.12		$ 454,744.03	$ 155,935.09

* Note: Entered at depreciated cost as at April 1, 1948

Date Due

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